

Soviets Crack British 'Ice'; U.S. Set to Revamp Policy

Bohlen and Dulles Report Reds Stress 'Friendship'

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The Soviet Union now is the second greatest industrial nation in the world, its machine-tool output and its technical graduates exceed those in the United States, and it has adopted a new, flexible diplomatic approach which represents a more formidable challenge to the West.

These momentous estimates are made by the two top administration experts on the U.S.S.R. in the United States—Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Charles E. Bohlen, United States Ambassador to Moscow.

They are made on the eve of far-reaching speeches on foreign policy by President Eisenhower here in Washington tonight, and by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in New York on April 23.

Policy Reappraised

Taken together, the Eisenhower-Dulles speeches preceded by the revealing and somewhat menacing comments of Messrs. Allen Dulles and Bohlen, indicate that the United States has finished reappraising the great shift in Soviet policy after the process of "de-Stalinization" and that it is now about to announce a new and more flexible policy to meet the new conditions.

Allen Dulles gave his public appraisal of the new Soviet industrial might in a prepared speech at Cincinnati April 20. It is unusual for the head of the supersecret CIA to make such public announcements.

Simultaneously, in Washington, the estimates of Ambassador Bohlen became available as he gave his estimate to President Eisenhower of the "de-Stalinization" program prior to returning to Moscow after a two-week stay here.

There were indications here of a coordinated administration effort to "readjust" American thinking to changed conditions in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has become a great industrial power, Allen Dulles said—the second in the world.

Consumer Snubbed

It has done so by sacrificing consumer wishes and concentrating on heavy industry. It has telescoped the West's century and a half of industrial revolution into a few years. Its sixth Five-Year plan offers the avowed goal "to overtake and surpass the most developed capitalist countries as regards per-capita production."

Here is how the situation stands, Allen Dulles said:

Industrial parity with the United States is not within reach of the Soviets "in the near future."

But the Soviet Union now has gross national production one-third that of the United States, and it is about three-quarters as large again as Britain, which ranks third.

Superiority Fades

"We still have a very great lead, but the Soviet rate of progress is rapid," he said.

"The Soviet production of machine tools now exceeds that of the United States," he said. "In the technical, engineering, and industrial fields, the Soviets can achieve any particular objective we can achieve."

Those who have assumed



Associated Press

Allen Dulles, Chief of Central Intelligence Agency

American superiority in technical skills, the CIA chief said, "have generally proved" to be mistaken.

"The Soviets have shown high competence in the field of nuclear development both for military and peaceful purposes," he said.

The Soviets are training more technicians than the United States. At the present rate, he said, "the Soviets will attain an imposing advantage in number of scientists and engineers in a few years' time if they—and we—continue at our present rates."

Soviet industry has now passed into a phase of growing emphasis on quality rather than quantity. "This practice," he said, "will shorten the time period within which we will have a commanding technological lead."

The Soviets brutally sacrificed consumer wants to industrial advance. In 1953, Georgi M. Malenkov, then Premier, started a trend toward more consumer goods, but he was demoted and the trend modified. But Mr. Malenkov is still in the Politburo "and may be coming back into a position of greater influence," he said.

At this point comments attributed to Ambassador Bohlen at the White House picked up the thread. Allen Dulles said, "The Soviets may be on his way up again. The possibility that he may in time succeed to the premiership

Nikita S. Khrushchev and Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin appear to be breaking through Britain's cold reception to their visit with a forceful "let's-be-friends" offensive.

Mr. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, who has been making all the more important Soviet pronouncements so far on the tour, has obviously impressed Britons with arguments that an arms race in a super-scientific age must lead to disaster. He took this theme in a speech that had the tone of a sermon April 20 in Greenwich at a Royal Naval College dinner honoring the visitors.

The two Soviet leaders and their party have just put in another day full of rush and bustle. Their schedule was so tight

it seemed to preclude any of the baby-kissing tactics employed by Deputy Premier Georgi M. Malenkov a few weeks ago in Britain. British Government officials seemed intent on preventing a repetition of that.

Head for Harwell

They headed first for the atomic-energy research establishment at Harwell, with lunch at Oxford, sight-seeing in the country, and more talks at Chequers, official country home of Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden, where they were to spend the night. On Sunday is the audience with Queen Elizabeth II at Windsor Castle.

A small crowd of 300, polite but undemonstrative, saw the Soviets leave their hotel headquarters in a 14-car convoy. The party included Igor Kurchatov, Soviet nuclear scientist, and Mr. Khrushchev's son Sergei, a natural science student.

The tone of much of the British press indicates that Mr. Khrushchev has enjoyed a measure of success in his offensive here. The Soviet leader spoke in the simplest of terms about the complex problem of modern armaments, saying it seemed senseless for each side to attempt to outstrip the other in awesome weapons. From this he slipped easily into the co-existence theme—the theme which has dominated Soviet foreign policy since well before Stalin's passing.

Some sections of British opinion seem irked at the lack of response from top British leaders, expressing the idea that Mr. Khrushchev's heady and weighty pronouncements have been permitted to go unanswered and thus to carry the day. Most newspapers gave the Soviets the edge in this modern-style propaganda duel.

After the April 20 round of talks, the Soviet leaders and Sir Anthony ordered their experts to submit proposals for a United Nations program designed to avoid war between Arabs and Israelis.

Three Main Problems

Diplomatic informants said the experts had been ordered to report back by April 24. They added that President Eisenhower would be kept informed of developments.

The agreement to seek a peace plan was reached after the British Prime Minister reportedly warned that a Holy Land conflict could spark an East-West H-bomb war.

The United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union already are working for action through the UN to stave off any Arab-Israeli conflict and to promote a solid basis for peace.

Continuing Threat

The de-Stalinization program was prompted by domestic policies, as Stalin's blunders and methods became widely known. Downgrading of Stalin and his international approach has given Soviet foreign policy far greater flexibility. It represents a more formidable challenge than ever.

Allen Dulles emphasized that basic Soviet foreign policy remains the same. Rise of a new managerial class in the U.S.S.R. modifies somewhat the central control in Moscow, but the purpose is the same, he stresses.

Declaration of the end of the Cominform, he said, is "nothing more than a cheap propaganda move." He says he hopes, however, that development of modern industry, technology, and education may prove in time to be "a heaven" in the Soviet Union for a society that "will not tolerate the present type of dictatorship."

Still another administration official said that the Soviet Union "the most lavishly armed nation in the world."

Sir Anthony and the Kremlin chiefs face three main problems in their Middle East discussions:

1. How to evolve some system for rationing the supply of Communist and Western arms to the Arabs and Israelis. Britain reportedly has a plan through which the UN would ration shipments.

2. How to repel any aggressor in the troubled sector.

3. Talks about the Baghdad alliance of Britain, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Pakistan. The Soviets view the pact as a threat to them and want it broken up.

Between talks on the Middle East, the Soviets have been busy since their arrival plugging East-west trade, world peace, and the abolition of armed forces.

Mr. Khrushchev called for such abolition in a speech April 20 before the lords of the British Admiralty at the Royal Naval College in Greenwich.

The ultimate aim, he told the lords, should be "to reduce and then abolish all armed forces."

"If peoples are in positions to control their thoughts and actions," he said, "they can think of only one way out. That is, to give up war altogether. . . ."

Reds Grab Headlines

With their tempting talk of multimillion-dollar trade deals, frank admission that there could be no winner in an East-West H-bomb war, and apparent willingness to seek Middle East peace, they have grabbed top play in British newspapers.

"Chalk It Up—One to B and K," headlined the mass-circulation Daily Sketch in reference to Mr. Khrushchev's "We want to be friends" speech at the Soviet Embassy.

"Now you are talking, Mr. Khrushchev," declared the Laborite Daily Herald, "and saying what we want to hear."

"This from a Soviet leader is heady stuff; already it begins to sound awkwardly like sense," commented the Liberal News-Chronicle.